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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/682,122	10/10/2003	Koji Kinoshita	243872US2	8225

22850 7590 08/05/2009
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EXAMINER
SHIN, KYUNG H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2443	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/05/2009	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/682,122	**Applicant(s)** KINOSHITA ET AL.
	Examiner Kyung Hye Shin	**Art Unit** 2443

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 April 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1, 3 - 7, 11, 19* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 3 - 7, 11, 19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responding to amendments filed on 4-8-2009. Claims **1, 3 - 7, 11, 19** are pending. Claims **1, 11** have been amended. Claim **19** is new. Claims **2, 8 - 10, 12 - 18** have been cancelled. Claims **1, 11, 19** are independent. Application was filed on 10-10-2003 and Foreign (Japan) priority date is 10-15-2002.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they were not persuasive.

2.1 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *obviousness rejection. (Remarks Page 7-11)*

The Office Action indicates a 103 obviousness rejection and a set of prior art references used to reject the set of claim limitation(s). Each obviousness combination clearly indicates the claim limitation(s) the combined set of referenced prior art teaches. In addition, a cited passage from the referenced prior art clearly indicates the motivation for the obviousness combination. Each obviousness combination's disclosure is equivalent to Applicant's claimed limitation(s) for the claimed invention.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Applicant has selectively picked a set of references and eliminated the particular reference that is used to disclose a particular claim limitation and attacked the remaining references for that particular claim limitation.

2.2 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *Cocotis does not discloses an identification pattern generation unit. (Remarks Page 7)*

Cocotis is not used to disclose a pattern generating unit for identification information. Cocotis is used to disclose the generation of identification information. (Cocotis ¶ 243, ll 4-10: printing request; ¶ 0244, ll 9-13: reference identifying storage location of file to print service)

Miller is used to disclose a unit for generating a pattern such as a barcode. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to identification information) The barcode pattern can contain information concerning an electronic file such as identification information.

2.3 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *Cocotis does not disclose a sending unit. (Remarks Page 7)*

Cocotis discloses a sending unit to send identification information back to a user terminal. (Cocotis ¶ 206, ll 7-17: send back identification information for printing)

2.4 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *Cocotis and Miller does not generate identification pattern information concerning a storing place of the electronic file and information concerning a printing condition. (Remarks Page 8)*

Cocotis is used to disclose identification information concerning a storing place for an electronic file. (Cocotis ¶ 154, ll 8-10; ¶ 158, ll 1-9: storage for file) Cocotis is not used to disclose a pattern such as a barcode to contain identification information. Miller is used to disclose a barcode used to include identification information. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to identification information) Cocotis and Miller are not used to disclose a printing condition of an electronic file. Parry is used to disclose the printing condition of an electronic file. (Parry col 1, ll 62-67: translated barcode includes information on printing the document (printing condition); col 2, ll 3-7: translation comprises translating the barcode to obtain at least one identifier that designates the type of contents in the document) And, Shea is used to disclose a specific printing condition such as a printing quantity. (Shea col 7, ll 24-30: bar code may include page total indicating how many pages; col 7, ll 58-67: parser may consult a total page count as stored in a barcode code)

2.5 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *identification information received by the user terminal from printing management server is output by the user terminal and thus read by printing apparatus. (Remarks Page 9)*

Cocotis discloses that identification information is received at a user terminal concerning a file selected for printing. (Cocotis ¶ 206, ll 7-17: sends back identification information to user terminal; ¶ 244, ll 9-13: delivers identifying information for input file) Cocotis discloses identification information is read by the printing apparatus. (Cocotis ¶ 243, ll 4-10: printing request; ¶ 0244, ll 9-13: reference identifying storage location of file to print service)

2.6 Applicant argues that the referenced prior art does not disclose, *a printing condition of a quantity of pages. (Remarks Page 9, 10, 11)*

Shea discloses a printing quantity (at least one item from the list can be disclosed). There is no definition in the specification to indicate a different definition for a printing quantity. The Examiner will interpret "a printing quantity" to be a quantity of pages to be printed for a document. Shea discloses a page total parameter. (Shea col 7, ll 24-30: bar code may include page total indicating how many pages; col 7, ll 58-67: parser may consult a total page count as stored in a barcode code)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims **1, 3 - 7, 11, 19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cocotis et al.** (US PGPUB No. **20030078965**) in view of **Miller et al.** (US PGPUB No. **20020023959**) and further in view of **Parry** (US Patent No. **7,075,668**) and **Shea** (US Patent No. **7,123,376**) and **Wong et al.** (US Patent No. **6,580,490**).

Regarding Claim 1, Cocotis discloses a printing management system comprising a printing management server which is connectable to a user terminal via a network and a printing apparatus which is connectable to a document server via a network,

wherein the printing management server includes:

a) receiving unit, which receives a printing request of an electronic file, via the network; (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-4: system for managing print (print management); ¶

073, ll 1-6: document server; ¶ 124, ll 1-2; ¶ 112, ll 1-2; ¶ 121, ll 1-4: receive printing request)

c) a sending unit, which sends back the identification information to the user terminal, via the network. (Cocotis ¶ 206, ll 7-12: send back identification information for printing)

the printing apparatus includes:

f) a printing unit, which prints the obtained electronic file based on the extracted information. (Cocotis ¶ 098, ll 4-8: printing or output devices)

Furthermore, Cocotis discloses wherein an identification information generating unit, which generates identification information, including information concerning a storing place of the electronic file based on the received printing request of the electronic file. (Cocotis ¶ 154, ll 8-10; ¶ 158, ll 1-9: storage for file)

And, Cocotis discloses wherein an electronic file obtaining unit, which obtains an electronic file from the electronic file management server, via the network, based on the read identification information; (Cocotis ¶ 158, ll 1-9: printing information (electronic file) obtained)

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose generating identification patterns, including additional information associated with the pattern, plus a reading unit, and information concerning a printing condition.

However, Miller discloses an identification pattern generating unit, which generates identification patterns. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to identification information)

d) a reading unit, which reads said identification pattern output by the user terminal; (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information; ¶ 043, ll 3-9: barcode reader)

And, Miller discloses:

e) extracts information concerning the electronic file from the identification pattern; (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information)

And, Parry discloses information concerning a printing condition; (Parry col 1, ll 62-67: translated barcode includes information on printing the document (printing condition); col 2, ll 3-7: translation comprises translating the barcode to obtain at least one identifier that designates the type of contents in the document)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis for a reading unit as taught by Miller, and for information concerning a printing condition as taught by Parry. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Miller to access a wealth of information concerning an entity from a single piece of information, the barcode (Miller ¶ 006, ll 1-5; ¶ 006, ll 9-13; ¶ 007, ll 11-15), and to employ the teachings of Parry for an error free transmission of a document to a printer or other device such as a fax machine or copier simply by sending an email with one or more barcodes embedded therein (Parry col 7, ll 29-32).

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose at least one of a sheet size, a printing quantity, a black and white/color printing selection, a reduction ratio and a quantity of pages N, the quantity of pages N corresponding to the number of pages to be placed on a single page in N-up printing.

However, Shea discloses:

b) a printing condition (Shea col 4, ll 39-42: printstream is sent from printstream processor to a printer; col 2, l 65 - col 5, l 2: sent to message router for delivery to specified delivery mechanism, e.g. a printer; col 6, ll 52-58: document data may include information identifying data fields and instruction to a printer) including a printing quantity; (Shea col 7, ll 24-30: bar code may include page total indicating how many pages; col 7, ll 58-67: parser may consult a total page count as stored in a barcode code)

And, Wong discloses specific printing conditions:

a black and white/color printing selection, and a reduction ratio. (Wong col 3, ll 41-47: optics for such a printer must provide telecentric illumination for color printing applications employing LCD modulators; col 12, ll 2-6: alternative embodiment of printer; dithering pattern for a LCD modulator is shown; col 4, ll 53-58: using different reduction ratios; arrangements at lower reduction ratios; arrangements at higher reduction ratios; commonly agreed upon by COM (printing systems) equipment and manufacturers; col 16, ll 60-66: barcode or other optical encoding; barcode reader)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis-Miller-Parry for a printing quantity as taught by Shea, and for a black and white/color printing selection and/or a reduction ratio as taught by Wong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Shea to utilize bar code data within an electronic printstream to assist in identifying and formatting printstream data for electronic presentment such as printing (Shea col 1, ll 9-12), and to employ the teachings of Wong for an improved printing apparatus that is inexpensive, compact, robust, and that allows the convenience of printing in any of a plurality of output media formats (Wong col 6, ll 1-5).

Regarding Claims 3, Cocotis discloses the printing management system according to claims 1. (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-14: printing system for local or remote systems) Cocotis does not explicitly disclose a barcode.

However, Miller discloses wherein the identification pattern is a barcode. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis for a barcode as taught by Miller. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Miller to access a wealth of information concerning an entity from a single piece of information, the barcode. (Miller ¶ 006, ll 1-5; ¶ 006, ll 9-13; ¶ 007, ll 11-15)

Regarding Claims 4, Cocotis discloses the printing management system according to claims 1, wherein the receiving unit receives the printing request, by electronic mail, and the sending unit sends back an electronic mail. (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-14: printing system for local or remote systems; ¶ 121, ll 1-4; ¶ 098, ll 4-8: e-mail request/response capability)

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose including information concerning an identification pattern.

However, Miller discloses wherein including information concerning the identification pattern. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis to include information concerning an identification pattern as taught by Miller. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Miller to access a wealth of information concerning an entity from a single piece of information, the barcode. (Miller ¶ 006, ll 1-5; ¶ 006, ll 9-13; ¶ 007, ll 11-15)

Regarding Claims 5, Cocotis discloses the printing management system recording medium according to claim 1 that further comprises an electronic file generating unit, which generates the electronic file based on the printing request, and stores the electronic file in a predetermined storing area. (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-14: printing system for local or remote systems; ¶ 124, ll 1-2; ¶ 112, ll 1-2; ¶ 121, ll 1-4: request for file printing; ¶ 244, ll 9-11: file storage)

Regarding Claims 6, Cocotis discloses the printing management system recording medium according to claim 1, wherein the information concerning the storing place of the electronic file, is information concerning URL. (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-14: printing system for local or remote systems; ¶ 300, ll 6-10; ¶ 308, ll 1-4; ¶ 202, ll 6-11: URL indicator for file location)

Regarding Claim 7, Cocotis discloses the printing management system according to claim 1, wherein the network, includes Internet. (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-14: printing system for local or remote systems; ¶ 073, ll 1-6; ¶ 077, ll 7-10: Internet communications)

Regarding Claim 11, Cocotis discloses an electronic file printing method that performs printing of an electronic file of a document, applying a user terminal, a printing apparatus, and an electronic file management server, connected via a network, comprising:

a) a receiving step, wherein the electronic file management server receives a printing request of an electronic file, sent by the user terminal, via the network; (Cocotis ¶ 112, ll 1-2; ¶ 121, ll 1-4: receive printing request; ¶ 042, ll 9-11: network connections)

c) a displaying step, wherein the user terminal displays the received identification pattern; (Cocotis ¶ 300, ll 6-14; ¶ 308, ll 1-4: user interface display)

f) a printing step, wherein the printing apparatus performs printing of the obtained electronic file based on the extracted information concerning the printing information. (Cocotis ¶ 098, ll 4-8; ¶ 300, ll 14-17: printing of file)

Furthermore, Cocotis discloses a sending back step, wherein the electronic file management server generates an identification pattern, including information concerning a storing place of the electronic file based on the received printing request of the electronic file, and sends back the identification pattern to the user terminal. (Cocotis ¶ 206, ll 7-12: send back identification information for printing)

And, Cocotis discloses wherein an obtaining step, wherein the printing apparatus obtains the electronic file, from the electronic file management server, via the network, based on the obtained identification information; (Cocotis ¶ 206, ll 1-15: retrieve file from storage; ¶ 042, ll 9-11: network connections)

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose identification information within an information pattern.

However, Miller discloses wherein identification information within an identification pattern. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation (identification pattern) linked to additional information)

d) an obtaining step, wherein the printing apparatus obtains the identification pattern from a reading apparatus that reads the identification pattern, displayed by the user terminal; (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information; ¶ 043, ll 3-9:barcode reader) and

extracts information concerning the electronic file from the identification; (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis for identification information within an information pattern such as a barcode as taught by Miller. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Miller to access a wealth of information concerning an entity from a single piece of information, the barcode. (Miller ¶ 006, ll 1-5; ¶ 006, ll 9-13; ¶ 007, ll 11-15)

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose information concerning a printing condition. However, Parry discloses:

information concerning a printing condition; (Parry col 1, ll 62-67: translated barcode includes information on printing the document (printing condition); col 2, ll 3-7: translation comprises translating the barcode to obtain at least one identifier that designates the type of contents in the document)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis-Miller for information concerning a printing condition as taught by Parry. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Parry for an error free transmission of a document to a printer or other device such as a fax machine or copier simply by sending an email with one or more barcodes embedded therein. (Parry col 7, ll 29-32)

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose a printing condition including at least one of a sheet size, a printing quantity, a black and white/color printing selection, a reduction ratio and a quantity of pages N, the quantity of pages N corresponding to the number of pages to be placed on a single page in N-up printing.

However, Shea discloses:

a printing condition (Shea col 4, ll 39-42: printstream is sent from printstream processor to a printer; col 2, l 65 - col 5, l 2: sent to message router for delivery to specified delivery mechanism, e.g. a printer; col 6, ll 52-58: document data may include information identifying data fields and instruction to a printer) including a printing quantity; (Shea col 7, ll 24-30: bar code may include page total indicating how many pages; col 7, ll 58-67: parser may consult a total page count (quantity of pages N) as stored in a barcode code)

And, Wong discloses specific printing conditions:

a black and white/color printing selection, and a reduction ratio. (Wong col 3, ll 41-47: optics for such a printer must provide telecentric illumination for color printing applications employing LCD modulators; col 12, ll 2-6: alternative embodiment of printer; dithering pattern for a LCD modulator is shown; col 4, ll 53-58: using different reduction ratios; arrangements at lower reduction ratios; arrangements at higher reduction ratios; commonly agreed upon by COM (printing systems) equipment and manufacturers; col 16, ll 60-66: barcode or other optical encoding; barcode reader)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis-Miller-Parry for a printing quantity as taught by Shea, and for a black and white/color printing selection or a reduction ratio as taught by Wong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Shea to utilize bar code data within an electronic printstream to assist in identifying and formatting printstream data for electronic presentment such as printing (Shea col 1, ll 9-12), and to employ the teachings of Wong for an improved printing apparatus that is inexpensive, compact, robust, and allows the convenience of printing in any of a plurality of output media formats (Wong col 6, ll 1-5).

Regarding Claim 19, Cocotis discloses a printing management system comprising a printing management server which is connectable to a user terminal via a network and a printing apparatus which is connectable to a document server via a network, wherein the printing management server includes:

a) a receiving unit, which receives a printing request of an electronic file, via said network; (Cocotis ¶ 005, ll 1-4: system for managing print (print management); ¶ 073, ll 1-6: document server; ¶ 124, ll 1-2; ¶ 112, ll 1-2; ¶ 121, ll 1-4; ¶ 243, ll 4-10: printing request)

c) a sending unit, which sends back said identification pattern to the user terminal, via said network, (Cocotis ¶ 206, ll 7-17: send back identification information for printing)

the printing apparatus includes:

f) a printing unit, which prints the obtained electronic file based on the obtained information. (Cocotis ¶ 098, ll 4-8: printing or output devices)

Furthermore, Cocotis discloses wherein an identification information generating unit, which generates identification information, including information concerning a storing place of the electronic file based on the received printing request of the electronic file. (Cocotis ¶ 154, ll 8-10; ¶ 158, ll 1-9: storage for file)

And, Cocotis discloses wherein an electronic file obtaining unit, which obtains an electronic file from the electronic file management server, via the network, based on the read identification information; (Cocotis ¶ 158, ll 1-9: printing information (electronic file) obtained)

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose generating identification patterns, including additional information associated with the pattern, plus a reading unit, and information concerning a printing condition.

However, Miller discloses an identification pattern generating unit, which generates identification patterns. (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to identification information)

d) a reading unit, which reads identification pattern output by a user terminal; (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information; ¶ 043, ll 3-9: barcode reader)

And, Miller discloses:

e) extracts information concerning the electronic file from the identification pattern; (Miller ¶ 045, ll 1-9; ¶ 055, ll 1-6: document processing, barcode representation linked to information)

And, Parry discloses information concerning a printing condition. (Parry col 1, ll 62-67: translated barcode includes information on printing the document (printing condition); col 2, ll 3-7: translation comprises translating the barcode to obtain at least one identifier that designates the type of contents in the document)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis for a reading unit as taught by Miller, and for information concerning a printing condition as taught by Parry. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Miller to access a wealth of information concerning an entity from a single piece of information, the barcode (Miller ¶ 006, ll 1-5; ¶ 006, ll 9-13; ¶ 007, ll 11-15), and to employ the teachings of Parry for an error free transmission of a document to a printer or other device such as a fax machine or copier simply by sending an email with one or more barcodes embedded therein (Parry col 7, ll 29-32).

Cocotis does not explicitly disclose at least one of a sheet size, a printing quantity, a black and white/color printing selection, a reduction ratio and a quantity of pages N, the quantity of pages N corresponding to the number of pages to be placed on a single page in N-up printing.

However, Shea discloses:

b) a printing condition (Shea col 4, ll 39-42: printstream is sent from printstream processor to a printer; col 2, l 65 - col 5, l 2: sent to message router for delivery to specified delivery mechanism, e.g. a printer; col 6, ll 52-58: document data may include information identifying data fields and instruction to a printer) including a printing quantity; (Shea col 7, ll 24-30: bar code may include page total indicating how many pages; col 7, ll 58-67: parser may consult a total page count as stored in a barcode code)

And, Wong discloses specific printing conditions:

a black and white/color printing selection, and a reduction ratio. (Wong col 3, ll 41-47: optics for such a printer must provide telecentric illumination for color printing applications employing LCD modulators; col 12, ll 2-6: alternative embodiment of printer; dithering pattern for a LCD modulator is shown; col 4, ll 53-58: using different reduction ratios; arrangements at lower reduction ratios; arrangements at higher reduction ratios; commonly agreed upon by COM (printing systems) equipment and manufacturers; col 16, ll 60-66: barcode or other optical encoding; barcode reader)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Cocotis-Miller-Parry for a printing quantity as taught by Shea, and for a black and white/color printing selection or a reduction ratio as taught by Wong. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ the teachings of Shea to utilize bar code data within an electronic printstream to assist in identifying and formatting printstream data for electronic presentment such as printing (Shea col 1, ll 9-12), and to employ the teachings of Wong for an improved printing apparatus that is inexpensive, compact, robust, and allows the convenience of printing in any of a plurality of output media formats (Wong col 6, ll 1-5).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyung Hye Shin whose telephone number is (571)272-3920. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30 am - 6 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner’s supervisor, Tonia L. Dollinger can be reached on (571) 272-4170. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kyung Hye Shin
Examiner
Art Unit 2443

KHS
July 28, 2009

/Tonia LM Dollinger/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2443